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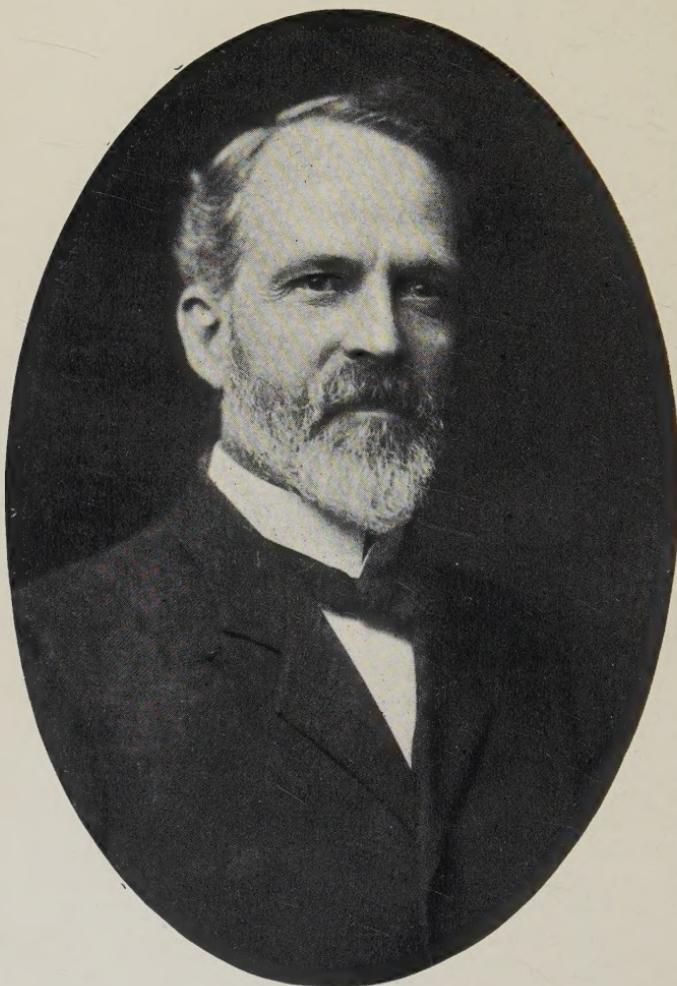
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W A Kelleman

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WILLIAM ASHBROOK KELLERMAN.

When the January number of the *Journal of Mycology* was issued, no one had the remotest idea that the succeeding number would record the death of its founder, editor and publisher. Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky came the cablegram from Zacapa, Guatemala, announcing the death of William Ashbrook Kellerman, March the eighth.

On December 17th Dr. Kellerman accompanied by three students from the Ohio State University, started on his fourth scientific expedition to Guatemala.

The previous journeys he had made to this country had been so successful, and so enjoyable from every point of view, that it was with the keenest delight and most pleasureable anticipations that the party set out in quest of the interesting Guatemalan flora. Frequent letters home gave emphatic assurance that their expectations were more than realized. Nature was genial, kind, and seemed to have given to them the key to her treasures; good health and good spirits, was the constant theme for self-congratulation.

The trip was practically completed and the material which had been collected was packed ready for shipment to the United States. One more little journey up a mountain near Los Amates was undertaken, and it was here, on the top of the mountain, where what had been considered but a slight indisposition, began to develop into unmistakable fever. But so eager and enthusiastic in the work of collecting was Dr. Kellerman that he tried to ignore his increasing indisposition and insisted upon continuing some twelve miles further to the village

of Izabal, the goal they had set. They broke up camp and started for Izabal, but after having gone about three miles, were forced to return and make preparations for going down the mountain. After a night's rest the descent was undertaken. Dr. Kellerman was able to dress himself and walk to where his mule was waiting. Los Amates was reached about five o'clock in the afternoon. Here they stayed all night and took the train for Zacapa, the following day. They went at once to a hotel; Dr. Kellerman went to bed, and a physician was called.

The next morning, Sunday, March the eighth, he seemed in good spirits, and at noon laughed and joked about the good dinner he was to have; ate a reasonable amount, rested fairly well through the afternoon and near five o'clock asked for toast and tea, and said he thought he could go to sleep—about midnight he passed unconsciously from that sleep into the mystery of death.

One of the young men with Dr. Kellerman on the trip said, "I think it was utter exhaustion and lack of sleep as much as malaria that caused his death. He would get up some mornings at three o'clock and begin work. He certainly was fine to us, and would almost daily ask for suggestions regarding the next year's trip and the necessary equipment. Only the other night he was telling us he didn't see why he was not good for twenty years yet, and discussed his plans for writing a book on Guatemalan plants, which he hoped soon to publish. He had more grit than any man I ever knew."

While no accurate statement can as yet be made as to the amount of material collected, specimens representing over one thousand species were brought back from this last ill-fated trip. Every one of them had been collected with a thrill of joy; for if ever anyone had joy in his work, that one was Dr. Kellerman. And, in Guatemala there seemed to be a fascination which took entire possession of body and soul. He deemed the climate elysian; the country a paradise, and while collecting there, his happiness was supreme.

The members of his family have traveled widely, and it had long been understood among them that if death should come to anyone while far from home, the burial should be at the place of death. Dr. Kellerman was therefore buried at Zapaca, and there, in the country he so loved his body rests.

William Ashbrook Kellerman was born at Ashville, Ohio, May 1st, 1850. In 1874 he graduated from Cornell University. He was married in July, 1876, to Stella V. Dennis, who was in complete sympathy with his scientific career and who aided him in the preparation of some of his most important books and papers. After teaching five years in the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., he spent two years studying in Europe and received the degree of Ph. D. in Zurich. Upon his return to

the United States, he was elected Professor of Botany in the State Agricultural College at Lexington, Kentucky. Later he accepted a similar position in the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he remained seven years. During four years of this time he was Kansas State Botanist. In 1891 he came to the Ohio State University as Professor of Botany, which position he held up to the time of his death.

Every moment of time which was not consumed in regular class and laboratory work, was devoted to collecting material for herbaria, so that wherever he was located he built up a considerable memorial in the shape of either newly inaugurated or largely increased herbaria. Noteworthy among these are the Kansas State herbarium at the Kansas Agricultural College and the Ohio State herbarium at the Ohio State University, which is so complete that the distribution of the flora of Ohio may be determined with considerable accuracy by simply consulting the index to this herbarium. His own private herbarium of flowering plants numbers 30,000, and his herbarium of parasitic fungi is second to none in the country.

His "Ohio Fungi Exsiccati" is an unusually fine series of herbarium specimens which were distributed to the leading herbaria of Europe and America. He had also begun the distribution of Guatemalan species, the first decade of which appeared in November, 1906, under the name "Fungi Selecti Guatemalenses."

Numerous new species have been described by him and a genus and various species have been named in his honor* which will in the future mutely testify to the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow botanists.

For the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, Dr. Kellerman prepared the Forestry Exhibit of the State of Ohio representing every tree indigenous to the state. The exhibit showed twigs, leaves, flowers, fruit, cross-section of trunk, lengthwise section, split surface, and bark.

For this collection he was awarded a Columbian Exposition medal and diploma. The work of preparation was done for the love of it and upon condition that, after the close of the exposition the entire exhibit should become the property of the Ohio State University. He, himself, felled many of the trees.

* The names given by botanists complimentary to his work are as follows:

Kellermannia, a genus of Sphaeropsidous fungi.	Cercospora Kellermani.
Aecidium Kellermannii.	Helianthus Kellermani.
Plasmopora Kellermannii.	Galera Kellermani.
Rosellinia Kellermannii.	Leptothyrium Kellermani.
Rhabdospora Kellermannii.	Physalospora Kellermanii.
Diaporthe Kellermanniana.	
Physcomitrium Kellermani.	

This work was a sample of the recreation which filled all his vacations. In the ordinary understanding of the meaning of a vacation, he never had one—for vacation was a time for uninterrupted work.

The JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY was inaugurated in 1885 by Dr. Kellerman, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, Dr. Kellerman taking the initiative, and the responsibility of publication. The Journal was published four years under this arrangement, and was then discontinued because of the expense involved. The Division of Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture, took up the work and issued three volumes during 1889-94.

In 1902 Dr. Kellerman again undertook the work of publishing and editing the Journal, this time assuming the entire responsibility himself. In 1902-3 it was issued quarterly; from that time up to the present it has been bi-monthly. Mycologists need not be told that it required an inexhaustible amount of energy and zeal to carry on this work, but even the drudgery of proof-reading and the mechanical work of publishing the Journal were not deemed drudgery by this tireless worker, who found so much pleasure in every phase of his work.

In the words of one of his students,—“One would be inclined to believe that he would become consumed of his own zeal, so relentless and persevering was he in the performance of his duties, and so great was his capacity in the accomplishment of what he planned to do.”

This seems especially apropos, when we consider that notwithstanding the pressure of his varied work, he began in 1903 the publication of a Mycological Bulletin, which has been issued monthly since its inauguration.

In spite of his rare zeal as a collector, it was as a teacher that he believed he was doing his best work. He watched the progress of his students with the keenest interest and always manifested genuine pleasure in their success and promotion.

No effort was too great for him to make in guiding and helping students who showed a desire for assistance, and no time was ever considered lost that was spent in giving advice and suggestions to even the most elementary students. Such disinterested enthusiasm had its results, and the list of American botanists who at the present day attribute their start in botanical work to his influence is a long one. Nor was it for the student alone that he thought and planned and worked. His colleagues of humbler rank, the teachers in the public schools, found him ever ready and eager to discuss their work and give advice and suggestion. Even to the farmer in the field he was an inspiration, in proof of which the following quotation from a recent letter is given:

“As a mycologist, I am what I am because there was a Dr. W. A. Kellerman. July 16th, 1885, I was plowing like Cin-

cinnatus of old, in the field on my farm, when the Doctor's life and mine touched. While standing by the plow in conversation, he stooped to a plant (*Amarantus retroflexus*), plucked off a leaf, turned it over, and with the turning over of that leaf, came the turning point in my life! The leaf contained well-developed pustules of a parasitic fungus. My first mycological work as collector is noted in the *Journal of Mycology*, 1888, pages 28-29." = W. J. Swingle

The loss of such a man, upright in character, possessed of lofty ideals, and an enthusiasm which was an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact, will be felt not only by his students, but by botanists the world over.

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- 2 New Species of North American Fungi. With J. B. Ellis. (*American Naturalist*, Nov. 1883, pp. 1164-1166.)
- 3 Elements of Botany. Text book. (John E. Potter, 8 vo., 360 pp. 1883.)
- 4 Kansas Fungi, 13 New Species. With J. B. Ellis. (*Bull. Torr. Bot. Club*, Vol. XI, pp. 114-116, Oct., 1884.)
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- Reviews: New Literature. (*Ibid. Vol. I*, pp. 9-15, 27-31, 45-47, 56-58, 71, 94-95, 105-107, 141-143, 130-131, 154-155, Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., 1885.)
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- Sketch of Schweinitz. (*Ibid. Vol. II*, pp. 31-34, March, 1886.)
- Two New Species of *Cylindrosporium*. With J. B. Ellis. (*Ibid. Vol. II*, pp. 81, July, 1886.)
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- Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., 1886.)
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- The Kansas Forest Trees Identified by Leaves and Fruit. With Mrs. Kellerman. (Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci., Vol. X, pp. 99-111, 1887.)
- Journal of Mycology, Volume III. (Editor.) 1887.
- Analytical Flora of Kansas. With Mrs. Kellerman. (Published by the Authors, 8 vo., 197 pp., Jan., 1888.)
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- New Species of Kansas Fungi. With W. T. Swingle. (Ibid, Vol. IV, pp. 93-95, Sept., 1888.)
- Preliminary Report on Sorghum Blight. (Kans. Exp. Sta. Bull., Vol. V, pp. 8-12, Dec., 1888.)
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- Diseases of Wheat Caused by Fungi, I and II. (The Industrialist, Nov. 23 and Nov. 30, 1889.)

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- Prevention of Smut. (Ibid, Vol. XV, p. 97, Feb. 22, 1890.)
- The Hackberry. (Ibid, Mar. 1, 1890.)
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- Analytical Synopsis of the Groups of Fungi. With Aug. D. Selby. (Ibid, Vol. XIII, pp. 206-213, April, 1893.)
- Corrections and Additions to Moses Craig's Catalogue of the Uncultivated Flowering Plants Growing on the Ohio State University Grounds. With Wm. C. Werner. (Ibid, Vol. XIII, pp. 224-232, April, 1893.)
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- The True Specialist. (The Industrialist, Manhattan, Kans., Vol. XIX, p. 165, June 30, 1894.)
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- Outline for Practical Instruction in Elementary Botany. (Ohio Educational Monthly, 1896, 63-8, 104-9, 158-163, Mar.-May, 1896.)

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- Distribution of the Green Ash in Ohio. Abstract. (*Ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 40, 1898.)
- Ustilago reiliiana*. Abstract. (*Ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 40, 1898.)
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- Botany at the Columbus Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. (*Science, N. S.*, Vol. X, pp. 557-567, Oct. 20, 1899.)
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- Observations of the Ohio Flora. Abstract. (*Ohio Acad. Sci.*, Vol. VII, pp. 35-7, 1899.)
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- A Follicolous Form of *Sorghum* Smut and Notes on Infection Experiments. (*O. S. U. Nat.*, Vol. I, pp. 9-10, 1900.)

- An Ohio Station for Ampelopsis cordata. (Ibid, Vol. I, pp. 2-4, Nov., 1900.)
- Aggressive Character and Economic Aspect of the White Heath Aster. (Ibid, Vol. I, pp. 18-20, Dec., 1900.)
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- Report of the State Herbarium. (Ibid, Vol. VIII, pp. 43-44, 1900.)
- Minor Plant Notes, No. 1. (Ibid, Vol. I, pp. 46-48, Jan., 1901.)
- Twelve Additions to the Ohio Plant List. (Ibid, Vol. I, pp. 59-60, Feb., 1901.)
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- Minor Plant Notes, No. 3. (Ibid, Vol. I, pp. 98-100. Apr., 1901.) Mosses, Illustrative Samples. (Ibid, Vol. I, 102-104, Apr., 1901. Also as Univ. Bull., Ser. 5, No. 17, Bot. Ser. No. 7, pp. 1-4, 1901.)
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- Fifty Additions to the Catalogue of Ohio Plants. (Ibid, Vol. II, pp. 157-159, Dec., 1901.)
- Botanical Correspondence, Notes and News for Amateurs, I. (Ibid, Vol. II, pp. 159-161, Dec., 1901.)
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- Botanical Correspondence and Notes for Amateurs, II. (Ibid, Vol. II, pp. 188, Jan., 1902.)
- Ohio Fungi, Fascicle II. (Ibid, Vol. II, pp. 205-213, Feb., 1902.)
- Botanical Correspondence and Notes for Amateurs, III. (Ibid, Vol. II, pp. 213-214, Feb., 1902.)
- A New Species of *Phyllosticta*. With J. B. Ellis. (Ibid, Vol. II, p. 223, March, 1902.)
- Proposed Algological Survey of Ohio. (Ibid, Vol. II, pp. 219-223, March, 1902. Also as Univ Bull., Ser. 6, No. 6, Bot. Ser. No. 10, pp. 1-7, March, 1902.)
- Poison Ivy and Ivy Poisoning. (Ohio Nat., Vol. II, p. 227, March, 1902.)
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- Smut Infection Experiments. With O. E. Jennings. (Ibid, Vol. II, pp. 258-261, Apr., 1902.)
- Corrected Description of *Phyllosticta alcides*. (Ibid, Vol. II, p. 262, Apr., 1902.)
- Continuation of the Journal of Mycology. (Jour. Mycol., Vol. VIII, pp. 1-3, May, 1902.)
- Ohio Fungi, Fascicle III. (Ibid, Vol. VIII, pp. 5-11, May, 1902.)
- Puccinia Peckii* (DeToni) Kellerm, N. N. (Ibid, Vol. VIII, p. 20, May, 1902.)
- Notes on North American Mycological Literature of 1901. (Ibid, Vol. VIII, pp. 20-22, May, 1902.)
- Third Annual Supplement to the Fourth State Catalogue of Ohio Plants. With F. J. Tyler. (Univ. Bull., Ser. 6, No. 16, Bot. Ser. No. 2, pp. 1-8, May, 1902.)
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- Notes from Mycological Literature, XX. (Ibid, Vol. XII, pp. 164-183, July, 1906.)
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- Fungi Selecti Guatemalenses, Exsiccati Decade I. (Ibid, Vol. XII, pp. 238-241, Nov., 1906.)
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- Mycological Bulletin, Vol. V. (Editor, 1907.)

NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF AGARICACEAE.

A. P. MORGAN.

18. HYPHOLOMA AMBIGUM PECK, BULL. TORR. CLUB, 1898.

Pileus fleshy, convex becoming nearly plane, glabrous slightly viscid when moist, straw-color inclining to pale orange; the flesh thin, white; veil white, thick appendiculate, deciduous. Stipe slender, equal, fistulous, squamose near the base, paler than the pileus. Lamellae close, adnexed, at first grayish, becoming blackish-brown; spores elliptic, $12-15 \times 7-8$ mic.

Growing in Fir woods; Oregon, Lane. Pileus 5-13 cm. in diameter; stipe 12-22 cm. long. The dried specimens have the general appearance of some species of *Stropharia*.

19. HYPHOLOMA PECOENSE COCHERELL, Journ. Mycol. X, 1904.

Pileus fleshy, convex, umbonate; the surface smooth, slightly viscid, cream-color, subochraceous in the center; veil pale yellow, lacerate, appendiculate. Stipe long, fistulous, smooth and glabrous, shining, yellowish white or pale ochraceous, striate at the apex and white-furfuraceous. Lamellae narrow, decurrent, pale purplish-gray, becoming purple-brown; spores purple-brown, ovoid, 12×8 mic.

Pecos, New Mexico, Graham. Pileus 2.5-4 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-9 cm. long.

III. VELUTINA. *Pileus fleshy, but the flesh thin; the dermis radiately fibrillose, the fibres loosened and appressed or broken into scales, sometimes flocculose. Stipe fibrillose and scaly or flocculose.*

a. *Lamellae narrow.*

20. HYPHOLOMA HISTOSQUAMULOSUM. PECK. 25 N. Y. REP. 1872.

Pileus firm, convex or expanded, hairy-squamulose, hygrophanous, grayish-brown when moist, gray when dry. Stipe short, firm, equal, hollow, slightly hairy-squamulose, and colored as the pileus. Lamellae narrow, rounded behind, gray, then brown; spores subelliptic, 6 mic. long.

Growing on prostrate trunks of maple trees in woods; New York, Peck. Pileus 1-2 cm. in diameter; stipe 2-3 cm. long, 1-2 mm. thick.

21. HYPHOLOMA ORUELLUM. A (HYPHOLOMA) ORNELLUS, PECK. 34 N. Y. REP. 1881. 142

Pileus convex or nearly plain, slightly scaly, reddish-brown tinged with purple, paler around the margin; the veil flocculose, appendiculate. Stipe equal or tapering downward, solid, squamulose, pale yellow. Lamellae moderately close, pallid or yellowish, becoming brown; spores brown, elliptic, $6-8 \times 4-5$ mic.

Growing on decaying wood. New York, Peck. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 3-5 cm. high, 2-3 mm. thick.

22. HYPHOLOMA LONGIPES. PECK. BULL. TORR. CLUB, 1895. SYLLOGE XIV, 152.

Pileus thin, campanulate, hygrophanous; the surface fibrillose, at length glabrous, yellow-brown, when dry brown or isabelline-brown; the veil flocculose, appendiculate, fugacious. Stipe long, slender, fistulous, white, striate at the apex, white-villous at the base. Lamellae narrow, close, adnate, whitish, becoming blackish; spores elliptic, $13 \times 7-8$ mic.

Growing on the ground among fallen leaves; California, McClatchie. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-10 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick.

23. HYPHOLOMA FLOCCULOSUM. GYMNOCHILUS FLOCCULOSUS EARLE, HONGOS CUBANOS, 1906.

Pileus thin, fleshy, convex then expanded, somewhat hygrophanous, at first of a chocolate-color or red-brown, afterward paler, especially when dry; the surface when young covered with scattered woolly tufts, but later nearly glabrous; the margin without striae and at length revolute; the veil thin and evanescent. Stipe rather short, firm, hollow, white; the surface minutely roughened to scaly. Lamellae narrow, close, adnexed, at first pallid, at length purple-brown; spores elliptic, $7-9 \times 5-6$ mic.

Gregarious; growing in the damp ground underneath buildings; Cuba, Earle. Pileus 2-4 cm. in diameter; stipe 2-4 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick.

24. HYPHOLOMA FLOCCULENTUM. McCLATCHIE, PROC. CAL. ACAD. 1897. SYLLOGE XVI, 123.

Pileus campanulate then convex, ochraceous-brown; the surface when young covered with a thick stratum of white fibrils, these at length to some extent fall away leaving the pileus flocculent; veil white, lacerate, appendiculate. Stipe nearly straight, equal, usually white, velvety-pulverulent, the apex striate. Lamellae close, adnate, subventricose, at first gray-incarnate, at

length purplish-brown; spores brown, elliptic or ovoid, $8-10 \times 6$ mic.

Growing on the ground next to rotten trunks, California. *McClatchie*. Pileus 2-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 3-5 cm. long, 2-6 mm. thick.

b. Lamellae rather broad.

25. *HYPHOLOMA LACRIMABUNDUM*, AGARICUS LACRYMABUNDUS BULLIARD, HERB. FR. X. 194 FRIES, ICONES, I34.

Pileus fleshy, ovoid then convex and expanded, obtuse; the flesh thin, white; the dermis thick, firm, pale umber, its surface ornamented with dark-colored fibrillose scales; the veil white, fibrillose deciduous. Stipe long, fistulous, whitish, fibrillose-scaly. Lamellae broad, close, adnate, subsinuate, at first whitish then purple-brown; spores purple-brown, subilliptic, inaequilateral, $7-9 \times 5$ mic.

Densely cespitose; growing among rotten wood; evidently common everywhere. Pileus 5-7 cm. in diameter; stipe 7-10 cm. long, 6-9 mm. thick.

26. *HYPHOLOMA PYROTRICHUM*, AGARICUS PYROTRICHUS HOLMSKEOLD, BEATA OT, II, 1790. AGARICUS LACRYMABUNDUS BULLIARD, HERB. FR. X. 525.

Pileus fleshy, conic then hemispheric and expanded, obtuse; the flesh thin, fulvous; the dermis radiately fibrillose, flame-color to fulvous, the fibrils fasciculate into subappressed scales; the veil tawny, lacerate, deciduous. Stipe subequal, fistulous, fibrillose-scaly, becoming tawny. Lamellae broad, close, adnate, at first pallid, then brownish; spores ovoid-oblong, $9-11 \times 5-6$ mic.

Cespitose and very showy; growing about the trunks of trees in woods; Dayton, Ohio. Pileus 6-9 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-8 cm. long, 4-6 mm. thick.

27. *HYPHOLOMA VELUTINUM*. AGARICUS VELUTINUS PERSOON, SYNOPSIS. 1801, COOKE, ILLUSTR. 563.

Pileus fleshy, hygrophanous, campanulate then expanded, subumbonate; the flesh very thin and fragile, concolorous; the dermis radiately fibrillose, at first lurid, becoming fulvous, at length clay-isabelline when dry; veil white-floccose, lacerate, appendiculate. Stipe subequal, fistulous, silky-fibrillose, dingy clay-color. Lamellae broad, rather close, adnexed-seceding, at first brownish, the edge white, then bay-brown and black-punctate; spores brown, elliptic, $9-12 \times 5-7$ mic.

Subcespitoso; growing in streets, along roads, etc. Probably common everywhere. Pileus 6-12 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-12

cm. or more long, 4-15 mm. thick. The size appears to be quite variable, there are small forms, while the stature is sometimes gigantic.

28. *HYPHOLOMA AGGREGATUM* PECK, 46 N. Y.
REP. 1892.

Pileus thin, convex, or subcampanulate, grayish-white, obscurely spotted with appressed brownish fibrils. Stipe rather long, hollow, somewhat floccose or fibrillose, white. Lamellae subdistant, rounded behind and nearly free, at first whitish, then brown or blackish-brown with a whitish edge; spores brown, elliptic, $7-8 \times 4-5$ mic.

Densely caespitose; growing at the base of trees and stumps in woods. New York, Peck. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-7 cm. long, 3-4 mm. thick.

VIII. *STROPHARIA* FRIES, MONOGRAPHIA I, 1857.

Pileus fleshy, convex then expanded, the surface various; the veil marginal, when the pileus expands all or most of it left behind upon the stipe. Stipe tubulous or sometimes solid, glabrous or more often fibrous-scaly; the annulus entire or lacerate, usually persistent. Lamellae adnexed or adnate, becoming at length brown or purple-brown, spores brown or purplish-brown.

A genus corresponding to *Armillaria* and *Pholiota*.

§ 1. *FIBRILLOSAE*. Dermis of the pileus radiately fibrillose, the surface not viscid.

I. *SPINTRIGERA*. *The fibrillae innate, the surface of the pileus smooth and glabrous; the stipe also nearly always glabrous.*

a. *Stipe solid, white or whitish.*

I. *STROPHARIA JOHNSONIANA* PECK, 54 N. Y.
REP. 1900. *AGARICUS JOHANSONIANUS* PECK, 23 N. Y. REP. 1870.

Pileus fleshy, convex then expanded, obtuse; the flesh rather thin, soft, white; the surface smooth, glabrous, yellowish in the center, outwardly white; the margin striatulate when moist. Stipe solid, equal, white, smooth, striate at the summit; the annulus tumid, white, persistent. Lamellae rather narrow, close, rounded behind and slightly adnexed, white, becoming brown; spores brown.

Growing in grassy ground in pastures; New York, Peck. Pileus 5-10 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-10 cm. high, 6-10 mm. thick.

2. STROPHARIA CAESIFOLIA PECK, BULL. TORR.
CLUB, 1895. SYLLOGE XIV, 157.

Pileus convex, glabrous, white or whitish, sometimes brownish in the center. Stipe solid, equal or slightly thickened at the base, glabrous, white or whitish; annulus white, persistent. Lamellae close, rounded behind and adnexed, at first pale blue, becoming dingy bluish-brown; spores subelliptic, $10-12 \times 6-8$ mic.

Growing in low-sandy pastures; Kansas, *Bartholomew*. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 3-4 cm. long, 4-6 mm. thick.

3. STROPHARIA BILAMELLATA PECK, BULL. TORR.
CLUB, 1895. SYLLOGE XIV, 151.

Pileus fleshy, convex, whitish or yellowish; the flesh white. Stipe short, solid, white; the annulus well developed, white, on the surface striate-lamellate. Lamellae close, adnate, at maturity purple-brown; spores purple-brown, elliptic, $10-11 \times 5-6$ mic.

Growing on the ground; California, *McClatchie*. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 2-3 cm. long, 7-8 mm. thick.

4. STROPHARIA MAGNIVELARIS PECK, ALASKA
CRYPT, 1904. SYLLOGE XVII, 86.

Pileus fleshy, convex then nearly plane, sometimes umbonate; the surface glabrous or obscurely radiate-fibrillose or fibrillose-scaly, ochraceous to fulvous when dry. Stipe long, slender, glabrous, solid, whitish, the base a little thickened; annulus membranaceous, ample, firm, white, persistent. Lamellae rather close, brown or blackish when mature; spores ellipsoid-oblong, $14-16 \times 7-8$ mic.

Growing on the ground; Alaska, *Treadlease*. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-7 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.

*b. Stipe fistulous, smooth or scaly.*5. STROPHARIA HOWEANA. AGARICUS HOWEANUS
PECK, 26 N. Y. REP. 1873.

Pileus fleshy, convex then expanded, subumbonate; the flesh thin and fragile, white; the surface yellowish, smooth and glabrous or sometimes cracking into areas. Stipe tapering upward from a slightly thickened base, fistulous, smooth and glabrous; the veil thin, fugacious, portions sometimes adhering to the margin of the pileus. Lamellae close, rounded behind and adnexed, at first whitish, becoming ferruginous-brown; spores elliptic, 8×5 mic.

Growing on the ground; New York, *Peck*. Pileus 5-7 cm. in diameter; stipe 7-10 cm. long, 4-8 mm. thick.

6. STROPHARIA HARDII ATKINSON, JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY XII, 194.

Pileus fleshy, convex then expanded, obtuse; the flesh thin, yellowish; the surface smooth and glabrous, pale ochraceous. Stipe thick, stout, with a short root, floccose-scaly, yellowish; the annulus membranaceous, persistent. Lamellae rather broad, subventricose, adnexed, brownish; spores purple-brown, suboblong, $5-9 \times 3-5$ mic.

Growing on the ground; Ohio, *M. E. Hard*. Pileus 6-9 cm. in diameter; stipe 10 cm. high, 10-15 mm. thick.

II. OCREATAE. *The fibrillae of the surface of the pileus superficial, broken up into scales appressed or squarrose; the stipe also fibrous-scaly.*

a. *Lamellae rather broad.*

7. STROPHARIA CAPUT-MEDUSAE FRIES, EPICRISIS, 1836. ICONES SEL. 131. COOKE ILLUSTR. 540.

Pileus fleshy, ovoid then convex and expanded, obtuse or subumbonate; the flesh thin, white, fragile; the dermis radiately fibrillouse, its surface at first densely scaly-squarrose, the brown or blackish tufts soon disappear, leaving a smooth umber cortex, paler toward the margin. Stipe tapering upward from a solid base, hollow above, below the annulus clothed with brown squarrose scales, above white-mealy; annulus membranaceous, persistent, whitish with a brown border. Lamellae rather broad, ventricose, at first argillaceous, at length pale umber; spores purple-brown, fusiform, $16-18 \times 5$ mic.

Subcaespitose; growing in Pine woods about the base of trunks. Pacific Coast Cat. Pileus 4-7 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-8 cm. long, 9-12 mm. thick.

8. STROPHARIA SULLIVANTII, A (PSILOCYBE) SULLIVANTII MONTAGUE, SYLL. CRYPT, 1856.

Pileus fleshy, convex-hemispheric; the flesh thick, incarnatefulvous, becoming rufous; the dermis consisting of brown, silky, conic warts closely crowded together; the thin margin ornamented with radiating, flexuous, branched lines. Stipe thick, hollow within, naked above and striatulate, below the middle oblong-thickened and covered over with the same warts as those of the pileus. Lamellae broad behind and tapering outward, adnexed-seceding, purplish-brown, becoming black; spores brown, elliptic, 9-10 mic. in length.

Growing on the ground. Columbus, O. *Sullivant*. Pileus 11-12 cm. in diameter, the lamellae next the stipe almost a centimeter in width; stipe 10 cm. and beyond long.

9. STROPHARIA COPRINOPHILA ATKINSON, Journ.
Myc. VIII, 1902.

Pileus fleshy, convex then expanded and recurved; the flesh thin, white, soft; the surface dingy white finely floccose, often with numerous appressed scales; the margin appendiculate with fragments of the veil. Stipe equal or somewhat enlarged at the base, fistulous, whitish, fibrillose; the delicate annulus near the base. Lamellae broad, adnate, grayish then dark brown with a purplish tinge; spores purplish-brown or glackish, subelliptic, $7-8 \times 3.5-4.5$ mic.

Caespitose; parasitic on clusters of *Coprinus atramentarius*. New York, *Atkinson*; Minnesota, *Taylor*. Pileus 2-6 cm. in diameter; stipe 3-7 cm. high, 6-15 mm. thick.

b. *Lamellae rather narrow.*

10. STROPHARIA FOEDERATA A. (PSALLIOTA)
FOEDERATUS. B. & M. SYLLOGE CRYPT, 1856.

Pileus fleshy, ovoid thin campanulate and expanded, the center slightly depressed; the flesh thin, white; the surface fulvous but sprinkled with minute white scales; the margin striatulate and appendiculate with fragments of the veil. Stipe tapering upward, hollow, scaly-squarrose below the ample annulus. Lamellae narrow, adnate behind and tapering thence to the margin of the pileus, at first lilac or rose color, at length becoming brown, spores ovoid oblong, brown, almost 10 mic. long.

Growing on the ground in pastures; Columbus, O., *Sullivant*. Pileus 5-7 cm. in diameter, the lamellae about 2 mm. in breadth; stipe 10 cm. long and 10 mm. and beyond thick. The species should be placed near *Str. ocreata* Holmsk.

II. STROPHARIA TUBERCULATA HYPHOLOMA TUBERCULATUM, PATOUILLARD, BULL. SOC. MYC. 1899.

Pileus fleshy, at first globulose, greenish, furnished with tuberculi-form scales; afterward campanulate, at length expanded, thin, smooth or scarcely striatulate. Stipe fistulous, fragile, whitish, rugulose, somewhat scaly below; annulus thin, membranaceous, the margin fimbriate, white, persistent, inserted about the middle or upper third of the stipe. Lamellae narrow, reaching the apex of the stipe, white, afterward purplish, at length brown-black; spores purple, ovoid, smooth, $6-8 \times 3$ mic.

Caespitose; growing on old trunks of *Hura crepitans*; Guadeloupe, *Duss*. Pileus 1-4 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-10 cm. long, 3-5 mm. thick.

12. STROPHARIA FLOCCOSA EARLE. HANGOS
CUBANOS, 1906.

Pileus fleshy, convex, then expanded and depressed; the flesh thin, grayish; the surface brown-ochraceous, with a tinge of purple, when dry densely flocculose-scaly. Stipe equal or tapering slightly upward, fistulous, whitish, densely pubescent; the annulus thick, whitish, persistent. Lamellae adnate, close, rather narrow, of a uniform color, becoming dark purple-brown; spores elliptic, ovoid, $6-7 \times 4$ mic.

Gregarious or caespitose; growing on the ground underneath buildings; Cuba, Earle. Pileus 2-4 cm. in diameter; stipe 4-6 cm. long, 2-4 mm. thick.

§ 2. VISCIPELLES. Dermis of the pileus a thin membrane covered by a viscous epidermal layer; the surface of the membrane usually smooth and glabrous.

I. STERCORARIAE. *Plants with much the habit of species of Panaeolus; growing on manure or in richly manured soil.*

a. Pileus convex, obtuse.

13. STROPHARIA SEMIGLOBATA. AGARICUS SEMIGLOBATUS BATSCHE. EL. FUNG. CONT. I., 1786; AGARICUS GLUTINOSUS CURTIS, FLORA LAND, 1777; FUNGUS PARVUS, ALBUS, CUM LUTEOLA PORTE IN SUMMITATE CAPITULI, VISCO NITENTE RE-SPLENDENS. J. BANHIMES, HIST. PL. 1650.

Pileus fleshy, hemispheric, then conyex, obtuse; the flesh very thin, white; the dermis a thin, smooth, yellowish membrane, with a thick glutinous epidermal layer, at first continuous downward with that of the stipe. Stipe tall, slender, straight, fistulous; the annulus rather distant, merely the upper margin of the glutinous investment of the stipe. Lamellae very broad, adnate, black-nebulous; spores purple-brown, elliptic, $10-15 \times 8-10$ mic.

Solitary or gregarious; growing on manure in pastures; common everywhere, a world-wide species. Pileus 1-2 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-10 cm. long, 2-3 mm. thick.

14. STROPHARIA STERECORARIA, AGARICUS STERE-CORARIUS FRIES, SYST. I., 1821.

Pileus fleshy, hemispheric, then convex and explanate; the flesh thin, white; the dermis a thin yellowish membrane, the surface smooth, glabrous and slightly viscid. Stipe tall, slender, straight, stuffed with a distinct pith, below the distant annulus flocculose and slightly viscid. Lamellae very broad, adnate, at first white, at length umber or olive-black; spores purple-brown, elliptic, $16-20 \times 12-15$ mic.

Solitary or gregarious; growing on manure in woods. Probably common enough, but not distinguished from *semiglobatus*, which it closely resembles. Fries gives the color of the younger pileus livid-yellow, of the adult pileus egg-yellow. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; the stipe 7-12 cm. long, 3-5 mm. thick.

15. *STROPHARIA SICCIPES KARSTEN*, SYMB. AD
Myc. FENN IX, 46.

Pileus fleshy, hemispheric, then expanded, obtuse; the surface smooth and glabrous, viscid, argillaceous-white, changing to yellow when dry. Stipe stuffed, becoming hollow, straight or flexuous, slightly fibrillose, dry, pallescent; the annulus incomplete, dry, distant. Lamellae broad, adnate, subdecurrent, argillaceous, then brownish-nebulous, at length brown; spores brownish and pellucid, elliptic, 12-15 x 7-9 mic.

Growing on cow manure; New York, Peck. Pileus 2-3 cm. in diameter; stipe 4-7 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

b. Pileus ovoid then expanded, umbonate.

16. *STROPHARIA SUBMERDARIA BRITZELMAYR*,
HYM. SUDB. VIII.

Pileus fleshy, ovoid, then convex and expanded, subumbonate; the flesh thin, white; the surface smooth and glabrous, viscid, cream-color to pale ochre, becoming ochre-yellow in the center; the veil white, flocculose, mostly appendiculate. Stipe tapering upward from a thickened base, flexuous, with a narrow tubule, white, dry, silky fibrillose; the slight annulus near the apex. Lamellae broad, close, adnate, pale ochraceous becoming mottled by the spores, at length subdecurrent purple and brown; spores purple-brown, elliptic-oblong, 10-12 x 7-8 mic.

Subcaespitose; growing on cow manure; Preston, O. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 3-5 cm. long, 3-5 mm. thick. This is probably the much larger variety alluded to by Fries under *Str. merdaria*.

17. *STROPHARIA UMBONASCEUS*, STROPHARIA UMBONESCEUS SACCARDO, SYLLOGE V. 1887; A. (STROPHARIA) UMBONATESCEUS PECK, 30 N. Y. REP. 1877.

Pileus at first ovoid-conic, then expanded and umbonate, smooth, viscid, yellow, the umbo inclining to reddish. Stipe tall, slender, hollow, generally a little paler than the pileus. Lamellae broad, plane, then ventricose, blackish-brown with a slight olivaceous tint; spores purplish-brown, almost black, 15-18 x 10 mic.

Growing on manure in pastures; New York, Peck; Preston, O. Pileus 1-2.5 cm. in diameter; stipe 7-10 cm. long. This seems closely related to *Str. mammillata* Kalchbr.

IV. INNUCTAE. *Not finnicolous; growing on the ground or on old wood in fields and woods.**a. Stipe solid.*

18. STROPHARIA SQUARROSA. AGARICUS SQUARROSUS VAHL. IN FLORA DANICA, 1191; AGARICUS DIPILATUS PERSOON, SYNOPSIS, 1801; AGARICUS HORNEMANNI FRIES, OBS. II, 1818.

Pileus fleshy, convex, then expanded, obtuse; the flesh thick, compact, white; the surface smooth, viscid when moist, yellowish, becoming brownish. Stipe long, thick, solid below the ample annulus squarrose with revolute white scales. Lamellae broad, adnate-decurrent, at first whitish then blackening; spores purple-brown, elliptic, $10-14 \times 5-8$ mic.

Growing on the ground and on trunks in Pine woods; New York, Peck. Pileus 8-20 cm. in diameter, the lamellae 7-12 mm. in breadth; stipe 10-20 cm. long, 1-3 cm. thick. A large and showy fungus.

19. STROPHARIA DRYMONIA, MORGAN SP. NOV.

Pileus fleshy, subglobose, then convex, expanded and explaneate or somewhat depressed; the flesh thick, compact, white; the surface smooth and glabrous, viscid, pale ochre to ochraceous; the veil thin and fragile, lacerate and subappendiculate. Stipe elongated, tapering upward, thick, solid, white, glabrous; the annulus frail, deciduous. Lamellae narrow, crowded, adnexed, at first white then grayish-brown; spores brown, $5-6 \times 3-4$ mic.

Growing on and among rotten wood in woods; Preston, O. Pileus 6-10 cm. in diameter. Stipe 8-14 cm. long, 6-10 mm. thick above the base.

20. STROPHARIA MICROPODA, MORGAN, SP. NOV.

Pileus fleshy, subovoid, then convex and expanded, obtuse; the flesh thick, firm, pale yellow; the dermis a thin membrane, lilac or livid in color, covered by a thick greenish layer of glutin; the veil lacerate, subappendiculate. Stipe very small, solid, fibrillose-scaly, pale yellow above and within, below livid; the slight annulus at the summit of the stipe. Lamellae rather broad, close, arcuate, emarginate, at first pale drab, then changing to livid, at length olivaceous; spores in mass at first livid, becoming olive-brown, oblong, inequilateral, $6-7 \times 3-4$ mic.

Subcaespitose; growing on dead branches of *Quercus*, *Hickoria*, etc.; Preston, O. Pileus 4-7 cm. in diameter, the lamellae 5-8 mm. in breadth; stipe 3-4 cm. long, 4-7 mm. thick. After drying the pileus and lamellae become olivaceous, the stipe yellow-green.

b. Stipe Fistulous.

21. STROPHARIA PSEUDO-CYANEA, AGARICUS PSEUDO-CYANEUS DECMAZIERES CAT. 22 SEC. DUBY BOTANICON GALLICUM, 1830; ALSO FRIES, INDEX, 1828; AGARICUS ALBO-CYANEUS PERSOON, MYCOLOGIA EUR.

Pileus fleshy, ovoid, then campanulate and expanded umbo-nate, the flesh thin, soft, white, the surface smooth, viscid, green, becoming white. Stipe slender, flexuous, hollow, smooth, dry, whitish; the annulus thin and fragile, fugacious. Lamellae rather broad, white-incarnate, then brown and purpurascent; spores purplish-brown, elliptic, $7-8 \times 4-5$ mic.

Growing in the rich soil of pastures and meadows; New York, *Peck*. Pileus 3-6 cm. in diameter; stipe 5-7 cm. long, 6-9 mm. thick. This is an obscure species characterized by Fries as thinner and smaller than *A. aeruginosus*; also by having the stipe dry, not viscid. Cooke's figures of *A. albo-cyaneus* must be something different from the species of Fries and Karsten; they may be the generic species.

22. STROPHARIA MELASPERMA, AGARICUS MELASPERMUS FRIES EPICRISIS, 1836; COOKE ILLUSTR. 536; AGARICUS MELANOSPERMUS BULLIARD, HERB. FR. 1791.

Pileus fleshy, convex, then expanded and explanate or somewhat depressed; the flesh thin, soft, white; the surface smooth, at first slightly viscid, whitish, straw-colored in the center. Stipe nearly equal, stuffed, white, silky-fibrillose, striate at the apex; the annulus membranaceous, white, deciduous. Lamellae broad, close, adnexed, ventricose, whitish, then gray-violet at length blackening; spores brown, ovoid, 10×6 mic.

Growing in meadows and pastures; New York, *Peck*. Pileus 3-5 cm. in diameter; stipe 4-6 cm. long, 5-7 mm. thick.

23. STROPHARIA VIRIDULA, AGARICUS VIRIDULUS SCHAEFFER, ICONES, TAB. I, 1762, INDEX, 1774. AGARICUS AERUGINOSUS CURTIS, FLORA LAND, 1777.

Pileus fleshy, ovoid then campanulate and expanded, sub-umbonate; the flesh rather thin, white; the dermis a thin separable membrane, yellowish, smooth or with scattered superficial scales, at first covered over by a dense bluish-green gluten which gradually disappears. Stipe nearly equal or tapering slightly upward, fistulous, below the annulus white, fibrillose or scaly, at first smeared with the bluish-green gluten. Lamellae broad, adnate, at first whitish, then brown, at length purplish; spores purplish-brown, elliptic, $7-9 \times 4-5$ mic.

Growing on the ground in fields and on trunks in woods. A common species. Pileus 5-10 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-10 cm. long, 5-10 mm. thick. In the form I find in this region the gluten quickly loses its color and becomes pellucid.

24. STROPHARIA DISTANS, AGARICUS DISTANS PERSOON, DISP. METH. FUNG. 1797; AGARICUS SQUAMOSUS PERSOON SYNOPSIS FUNG. 1801; FRIES, OBS. MYC. II, 1818.

Pileus fleshy, convex, then expanded and explanate, obtuse or subumbonate; the flesh thin, whitish; the surface viscid when moist, ochraceous, covered with scattered floccose scales. Stipe tall, slender, tapering upward, fistulous, pallid above, ferruginous and villous-scaly below the distant annulus. Lamellae broad, close, adnate, cierreous, then blackening; spores elliptic-oblong, $10-14 \times 6-8$ mic.

Growing on the ground in fields and woods; N. Carolina, *Curtis*; New York, *Peck*. Pileus 3-7 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-12 cm. long, 4-6 mm. thick.

25. STROPHARIA CUBENSIS EARLE, HONGOS CUBANOS, 1906.

Pileus fleshy, convex, then nearly explanate, umbonate; the flesh thin, white, inclining to yellow; the surface smooth and glabrous, viscid when young and moist, shining when dry, ochraceous with a tinge of lilac. Stipe arising from a more or less thickened base, tapering upward, hollow, glabrous, yellowish at the summit, dark gray below, turning green and blue when cut or bruised, annulus ample, thick, persistent. Lamellae broad, close, ventricose, adnexed, at first pale gray, at length purple-brown; spores elliptic, $13-15 \times 9-10$ mic.

Solitary or somewhat gregarious; growing in rich soil and pastures where the land is wet; Cuba, *Earle*. Pileus 3-8 cm. in diameter; stipe 6-10 cm. long, 4-10 mm. thick.

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